

JPRS 77186

16 January 1981

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1094



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

16 January 1981

# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1094

### CONTENTS

#### INTERNATIONAL

Zagladin on Growth of International Communist Movement (V.V. Zagladin; VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 11, 1980).....	1
Central Asian Solidarity With Afghanistan, South Yemen Lauded (A. Mamedav; SOVET OZBEKISTANI, 9 Dec 80).....	6
Afghan Writers' Union Chairman in Uzbekistan (OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI, 25 Nov 80).....	9
Tajik Cultural Relations With Italy, India (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 4, 9 Dec 80).....	10
Tajik-Italian Cultural Ties Tajik-Indian Cultural Ties, by D. Davlyatov	
Book on Proletarian Internationalism Versus Bourgeois Nationalism (S.A. Petrulevich; PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OBNCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1, No 6, 1980)	14

#### REGIONAL

Economic Planning in Uzbekistan Discussed (SOVET OZBEKISTANI, 8, 10 Dec 80).....	16
On More Consumer Goods On Planning Conference	
Rail Trade Union, Management Criticized for Insufficient Worker Housing (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 17 Oct 80).....	21

State Arbitration Enforcement Powers for Economic Contract Strengthened (Ya. Kartu; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 12 Sep 80).....	23
Baku Paper Reports Baybakov Activities in Azerbaijan (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 12 Dec 80).....	26
Poor Management of Estonian Housing, Municipal Services (E. Zaydenberg; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 2 Nov 80).....	28
Republic Leaders Attend Friendship Meetings in Armenia (Editorial Report).....	31
Kazakh Sanatorium Needs Attention (SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 13 Nov 80).....	33
Judiciary Not Attentive Enough to Private Property Crime (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 11 Oct 80).....	35
Latvia Slow to Institute New Soviet Customs, Ceremonies (A. Brede; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 21 Oct 80).....	37
Kirghiz Publishing House Scored on Quality (S. Asanbekov; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 26 Nov 80).....	40
New Tajik Novel--Old Internationalist Theme (R. Khadi-zade; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 7 Dec 80).....	43
Bashkir Book Festival in Alma Ata (A.Sh.Girfanov Interview; KAZAKHISTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 23 Nov 80).	48

## INTERNATIONAL

### ZAGLADIN ON GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 11, 1980 signed to press 11 Nov 80 pp 13-31

[Article by V.V. Zagladin: "The Great October and the Communist Movement: Past and Present"]

[Excerpt] In the years that have elapsed since October the communist movement has operated and struggled by proceeding from the most high-minded principles which it laid down in the first years--in the years of its inception and of the first confrontation with bourgeois reaction and opportunism. It has been precisely under the banner of these principles that it has achieved the historic conquests which have led, essentially, to the profound transformation of the life of all mankind.

The communist movement's successes can be traced in the data on the growth of its numbers proper and influence. It was pointed out above that in 1922 communist and workers parties were operating in 37 countries. By the start of WWII they were operating in 69 countries and by the end of WWII in 75 countries and currently they operate in more than 90 states. And, furthermore, the number of communist parties continues to increase, and new fraternal parties are being formed (in Egypt and on Jamaica in recent years, for example). Certain revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations are advancing unswervingly toward the transition to communist parties.

The number of communists in the world in 1917 was approximately 400,000, a little more than 4 million by the start of WWII and approximately 20 million by the end of the war. The ranks of the world's communist and workers parties currently contain more than 75 million communists.

The increased strength of the communist movement in the nonsocialist countries is of appreciable significance. The following figures may be adduced here: 443,000 in 1928; 1.75 million by the start of WWII; approximately 3 million at the end of the 1960's; 3.6 million in 1974; and almost 4.5 million in 1980.

In social composition the present-day communist movement more or less reflects the social structure of the contemporary world. Workers constitute over 40 percent of the fraternal parties' total strength. Together with employees their share of the overall composition of the communist movement is in excess of 50 percent, while the remainder is made up of peasants and also representatives of the intelligentsia



and middle urban strata. In other words, communists are now operating in practically all the principal social groups of modern society, except, naturally, for the haute and monopoly bourgeoisie.

But the communists' main source of pride is not their own successes. Communists believe that their activity is not an end in itself but a means of advancing the entire worker and democratic movement and a means of helping the working class accomplish its historic missions. And for this reason communists consider the yardstick of their successes the advancement of the general cause of man's social liberation.

From this viewpoint communists have something to be proud of. In the decades since October mankind has taken a tremendous step forward along the path of the gradual liquidation of capitalist society and the creation of a society free of exploitation and oppression. And each step along this path has been taken with the participation of the communists and, in the majority of cases, with their performing the direct leading role.

It is hardly necessary to list here the data concerning changes in the social appearance of our planet since October. Without citing any figures, I would like to say just one thing. The main feature of all that has occurred in this world in the last 60 years is the appearance of a new society and the birth of a new civilization--one which is really serving the interests of the man of labor and the interests, ultimately, of all mankind. Of course, this society has not yet done all that it would have liked to have done or even all that it has been able to do. This is the case because the path trodden by this society has been very complex, thorny and fraught with struggle against the class enemy. No other society withstood so many trials at the time of its inception as the socialist society. And for this reason we should wonder not that it has not yet managed to do this or the other but at how much it has done in the shortest space of time.

But the fruit of the historical creativity of the communist movement is not only the socialist system, although it undoubtedly represents the main achievement of the international working class and its political vanguard. The fruit of the historical creativity of the communists is the national liberation of dozens of countries, many of which are now emerging on a path leading to socialism. The fruit of their creativity is the working class's progress in defending and broadening their social, economic and political rights and in reinforcing their common positions in the countries of the capitalist world.

Finally, it is impossible to exaggerate the tremendous result of the communists' activity which had led to the transformation of the system of international relations. And three principal features should be cited here:

the creation of fundamentally new relations of friendship and mutual assistance between countries of the socialist community--relations which are to some extent a prototype of the future world system of relations between states after the victory of socialism over our entire planet;

the creation of fundamentally new relations of equality and cooperation between the socialist and developing countries. It is precisely the existence of such new

relations which has enabled the developing countries to now raise the question of a general reorganization of the system of international relations, including the creation of a new world economic order; and

the establishment in the world arena of the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, which has enabled us to pose in practice the question of excluding world wars from the life of mankind.

It may be said that in the 1970's the communist movement went even further and gained qualitatively new positions. Summarizing, it is a question of the following:

a new boundary was reached in the building of socialism: a developed socialist society has been or is being built over tremendous expanses from Central Europe to the Pacific;

a new correlation of world forces has been achieved on this basis which insures, among other things, the rough parity of the military forces of socialism and capitalism, including the USSR and the United States, and this creates a dependable basis for continuation of the policy of detente and the further consolidation of peace;

in the developing countries communist and revolutionary-democratic parties are successfully strengthening a large group of progressive states which are in practice implementing transformations leading to socialism; and the alliance of these states with the countries of world socialism is becoming stronger;

in a number of capitalist states (Italy, France, Japan, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus) communist and workers parties have become such a major political force that even these countries' bourgeois ruling circles recognize that it is increasingly difficult to formulate and implement an effective national policy without regard for their opinions. In a number of instances communist parties are putting forward the task of participating in the control of their states; and

the communist movement, in the shape primarily of the socialist countries but also of the fraternal parties of the non-socialist world, firmly retains precedence in the formulation and struggle for the solution of the most important international problems, primarily those of peace and a halt to the arms race.

Such are the principal results of the communists' activity, of which they are rightly proud. These results point convincingly to the fact that social progress in our era is only truly conceivable on the path of the increasingly full assertion of the principles advanced by the Great October and the increasingly complete triumph of these principles internationally. And if the communist movement has been able to achieve such truly outstanding results in its activity, it is precisely because it has been and is guided by the revolutionary principles of proletarian internationalism and because it remains loyal to the ideals and traditions of the October Revolution.

It is obvious that these qualitatively new boundaries which have been reached by the communists testify not only to the tremendous achievements of the communist

movement but also at the same time point to the new possibilities opening up before them. Indeed, the fraternal parties in all regions of the world are now setting themselves new tasks. The realization of these tasks could insure further profound changes in the correlation of world forces and in the general course of man's movement toward the universal victory of socialism.

It is perfectly natural and understandable that this course of events is causing a sharp exacerbation of the confrontation between socialism and capitalism and between the communist parties and their ideological-political adversaries. And we cannot fail to note that in the course of the ideological-political engagements which are currently under way a central place is occupied today also by the questions of Lenin, the October Revolution, the attitude toward the legacy of October and the attitude toward socialism in general. The enemies of the communist movement continue to attempt to compel communists to renounce their revolutionary past, break with the legacy of October and depart from the path on which communists embarked under the influence of our revolution. Of course, certain renovated arguments are employed today. Of course, certain perfected methods of struggle are set in motion today. But the essence remains unchanged: an attempt is being made to prove to communists that revolution is an unsuitable path and that it should be renounced, as is an attempt to assure them that it is not necessary to strive for a society fundamentally different from capitalism and that it is far better and simpler to struggle for the overhaul of the existing system. Patched-up capitalism, capitalism with its flaws smoothed over or partially removed—this is what is now frequently being passed off as the ideal and the goal to be aspired to.

Rightwing social democratic leaders participate actively in all these campaigns of the bourgeois ideologists today, as they did in the years immediately following October. Of course, they have been forced to alter somewhat the old, to be blunt, highly rectilinear position of defense of the existing system. Now they also say that they reject capitalism, but reject it in the same way as they reject communism. Their proposal amounts to the creation of a kind of intermediate or, more precisely, ill-defined society; they propose a middle or third path—the path of democratic socialism.

However, in practice it is a question of a repetition of all those old ideas whose essence consists of a renunciation of the revolutionary transformation of society and of the preservation of the nucleus of capitalism and the private-ownership system, with some changes in its political superstructure of a more or less demagogic nature.

The advancement of such stereotyped outlines today, as also 60 years ago, is being accompanied by active attempts to blacken the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Of course, there is no longer talk today of the Bolsheviks nationalizing their women and eating their young, as was the case in the 1920's. But attempts are being made to prove that socialism is a society which is economically inefficient and deprived of democracy or is regressive even. Attempts are made again and again to prove that from socialism emanates the threat of war....

The sober-minded person may say: all these are just fabrications which we have known of for a long time and their repetition does not make them more convincing.



This is true. But it must not be forgotten that these fabrications are being spread with far more energy today than ever before and that those spreading them possess technical resources today which did not exist in the past. Nor should we forget something else: there is still an audience prepared to listen to these fabrications. There are still many people who believe them.

There are many reasons why antisocialist propaganda is proving relatively stable. The main one is capitalism itself, which while raising the masses and awakening them to the struggle simultaneously perverts a certain section of them, makes it inclined to support reformist ideas and sentiments and renders it less receptive to the ideas of socialism.

Among the other reasons for this phenomenon, I would like to mention just one here: the circumstance of persons speaking from in fact antisocialist positions existing in the ranks of the communist movement also. Of course, in the majority of instances they have entirely different reasons than the representatives of hostile bourgeois ideology. Some of them are subjectively honest people and sincerely do not understand this problem or the other of contemporary socialist society and for this reason come out with inaccurate, erroneous statements. Others, it happens, subordinate principles to tactical considerations. But a fact remains a fact: such manifestations are occurring and they are indisputably doing considerable damage. It is a question here not so much of damage to the socialist countries as of damage to the communists' general cause and of damage to the position of the very parties in which such comrades exist. It is also, of course, a question of damage to the cause of peace inasmuch as today, like yesterday, antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda is grist to the mill of the aggressive forces of imperialism endeavoring to create ideological "justifications" for their militarist policy.

Understanding this, the communist movement is resolutely repudiating antisocialism, anti-Sovietism and the attempts of bourgeois and opportunist ideologists to knock the communists off their revolutionary path and force them to consign the ideas of October to oblivion and, even more, to strike through and reject these ideas. Communists understand full well that a renunciation of support for the ideals of the October Revolution and an abandonment of the defense of these ideals would be tantamount to renouncing their essence and their communist primacy.

For any true communist to anathematize October and abandon its defense and continuation of its cause would signify nothing other than declaring the choice made by his party in the years following October a mistake. In fact if October and its traditions are a historical mistake and if they should be renounced, what then remains of the differences between communists and social democrats?

The high-minded political struggle around the legacy of V.I. Lenin and the legacy of October continues. For the communist movement this struggle is, we repeat, of exceptional significance inasmuch as it is a question of the struggle for the basic, fundamental principles of communist theory and policy. We do not nor can we doubt that this struggle will bring increasingly new victories for the cause of Lenin and the cause of October and its ideals and principles. It is precisely these ideals and these principles which have made it possible for the communist movement to become the leading revolutionary political force of our era. These principles will help it win its final victory.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Voprosy istorii KPSS", 1980

8850

CSO: 1807

## INTERNATIONAL

### CENTRAL ASIAN SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN, SOUTH YEMEN LAUDED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by A. Mamedav, professor and doctor of economic sciences: "The Concrete Results of Cooperation"]

[Text] Land reclamation and, above all, irrigation have long histories. Irrigation and drainage are very ancient on this earth. V. I. Lenin has pointed out in particular, in works devoted to agricultural problems, the role of land reclamation and above all irrigation in developing not only agriculture but society at the same time, and in ending social, cultural and economic backwardness. V. I. Lenin wrote in 1921: "Irrigation is vitally important and changes a country more than anything else. It allows a country to blossom, brings an end to the old and consolidates the transition to socialism."

There are more than 100 nations in the parts of the world where irrigation is required. Land reclamation is particularly growing in developing nations where the food problem has become critical. Problems of crucial importance such as water supply, struggle against floods and development of hydroelectric power are normally resolved through land reclamation. Construction of reservoirs and land reclamation require substantial capital and material and technical means. In countries liberated from the yoke of capitalism the pace at which such measures are carried out is restrained, to a large extent, by their underdeveloped economies and lack of experience and cadres.

V. I. Lenin's idea of economic, technical and cultural aid to underdeveloped countries, an idea from the earliest years of the Soviet regime, is being carried out resolutely. The young Soviet state, which carried out that instruction of V. I. Lenin from its very beginnings, considered aid to peoples freed from the yoke of capitalism and developing their economies to be a fundamental international obligation.

The Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance to the developing nations' national economies is complex and diverse. Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union, drawing upon their rich experience in irrigation, are rendering fraternal aid to developing countries. Soviet hydrotechnicians and land reclaimers are working in many nations of the world and are rendering assistance to peoples that have thrown off the bonds of slavery, in mastering new lands, in constructing dams and canals, in carrying out hydrotechnical, hydrogeological and other kinds of research and in training specialist and skilled

worker cadres. The great institutes of our country, "Sredazgiprovdokhlopok," "Uzgiprovdokhoz" and the All Union "Gidroyekt" institutes, have worked out proposals and plans for various projects and are carrying out small-scale trials. Soviet engineers are working at many water reservoir projects alongside of specialists from developing countries. Water reservoir projects have been, and are being built with Soviet aid in Afghanistan, Syria, Algeria, Kuwait, Tunisia, Angola, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other countries. Technical aid is being given in particular to the USSR's southern neighbor, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in construction and planning of water reservoirs. Intensified land irrigation is one of the basic plans for development of Afghanistan's national economy. With our nation's help, large scale survey, planning and construction efforts are being made in this area. In accordance with a Soviet-Afghan agreement the Jalalabad irrigation complex has been started up on the Kabul river. This large, by Afghan standards, irrigation-agricultural project is playing an important role in the social and economic development of the country's eastern provinces. Large yields of oranges and tangerines are being grown at the 5,550 hectare fields of the Ghaziabad and Khadda mechanized state farms that were established in 1970, and cattle raising and plantation agriculture are being successfully developed. Two more such mechanized farms are being established in Afghanistan with our nation's help and other water reservoir projects and structures are being constructed.

Technical and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has played a major role in the economic development of the Syrian Arab Republic. Our country is helping to create important economic branches in Syria, to develop them and likewise to prepare national cadres. The hydroelectric complex constructed on the Euphrates river is a symbol of Soviet and Syrian friendship. It includes a hydroelectric station with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatt hours and a water reservoir of 12 billion cubic meter capacity. This project has made possible the delivery of water to areas where major reservoirs have dried up and the creation of 600,000 hectares of state farmland. In accordance with an agreement between our two countries, a 4,000 hectare state farm has been established, for the first time, on the Euphrates river. Plantation agriculture, gardening and cattle raising are being developed at this farm, planned by Uzbek specialists. A great hydroelectric station, second in size only to the hydroelectric complex on the Euphrates river, is being constructed with Soviet help on the Al-Kabir river, northeast of Latakia city. When the project is completed it will result in an artificial reservoir of 207 million cubic meters capacity. As a result it will be possible to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares of fertile lands and meet the industrial and domestic needs of Latakia city.

Special mention must be made of our country's aid to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Economic and technical cooperation is an example of policies carried out by the Soviet regime in the area of developing mutual relationships with countries that have become freed from colonial dependency. The long lasting colonial domination of the English had a negative influence upon the national economy of this nation. When the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen attained its independence many complicated social and economic problems appeared that needed solving. Agriculture, one of the important sectors of the people's economy, has developed in Yemen under complicated natural conditions. As is the case in the rest of the Arabian peninsula, there is very little rainfall in Yemen and

water is unavailable in all the main agricultural regions of the country. Agreements were signed in February 1969 and October 1971 between our countries to improve irrigated agriculture. Based upon these agreements, eight reservoir dams and irrigation canals are being constructed with Soviet help, and 100 wells are being sunk. Soviet specialists, however, have not just been finding water but have also been showing how to put into practice advanced agro-technology and mechanized production.

Our cooperation with the developing countries is based on the Leninist principles of equal rights, honor, sovereignty, and non-interference in domestic affairs. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the XXV Congress of the CPSU, "our party has supported completely, and continues to support completely those peoples fighting for national liberation. In its acts the Soviet Union is not seeking anything for itself, is not striving for concessions, is not moving to achieve political control and has no desire for military bases. We work at the dictates of our revolutionary consciousness and communist convictions."

11,433

CSO: 1810



## INTERNATIONAL

### AFGHAN WRITERS' UNION CHAIRMAN IN UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 25 Nov 80 p 4

[Articles: "Unforgettable Encounters"]

[Text] On 17-20 November of this year Asadulla Habib, chairman of the Afghan Writers' Union visited Uzbekistan. He was interested in friendly and cultural relations with foreign countries and became acquainted with many-sided activities going on in Uzbekistan.

Asadulla Habib also became acquainted with the activities of Uzbek publishing houses. The fact that the Ghafur Ghalam emani Literature and Art Publishing House was publishing books in large editions, and that these books were superior typographically drew the Afghan visitor's attention and made a favorable impression on him. That publishing house is preparing to publish a book called "Oydin" (Moonlight Night), consisting of stories and tales of Asadulla Habib, translated into Uzbek by A. Polatov. Asadulla Habib also learned about publications issued by the Progress, Fan, Yash Gvardiya Meditsina and Oqituvchi publishing houses.

The head of the Afghan Writers' Union visited the Ozbekfil'm Studio. There he viewed the new art film called "Bizning Avlad" (Our Generation), directed by E. Rahmuhamedov, based upon the scenario of A. Agishev. After viewing the film, Asadulla Habib had a very creative discussion with its creators, that is, the technicians and main actors. The visitor was very interested in the artistic development of cinematography in Uzbekistan and in creative connections with Afghan cinematography. Malik Qayumov, chairman of the administration of the Uzbek Cinematographers' Union, reported in detail on this.

Asadulla Habib went to see new districts in the Chilansar rayon of the capital of Uzbekistan. He saw housing construction being carried out on a broad basis in Tashkent. The work being carried out at the Hamid Sulaymonov emani Manuscripts' Institute, and likewise the Alisher Navoiy emani Cultural museum made deep impressions on the Afghan visitor. He also went to see the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Uzbekistan SSR People's Economy and entered his impressions of the exhibition in the guest book.

The chairman of the Afghan Writers' Union, Asadulla Habib, also visited the Uzbek Writers' Union. There he had a creative conversation with the secretaries of the Uzbek Writers' Union Administration, and likewise with the poet Rana Bahajan, USSR state prize laureate and the chairman of the Republic Committee for Relations with the Writers of Asian and African countries.

## INTERNATIONAL

### TAJIK CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH ITALY, INDIA

#### Tajik-Italian Cultural Ties

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 4 Dec 60 p 2

Text After completing the Soviet Union Days in the province of Apulia (Italy), the delegation which participated in this festival of friendship returned to Dushanbe. At the request of the TadzhikTA correspondent, the leader of the delegation, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, R. Yu. Yusufbekov, gave us the following information:

The Soviet Union Days in Apulia were organized on the initiative of the local authorities, as well as by the USSR-Italy and the Italy-USSR Societies, and they showcased the two republics of Georgia and Tajikistan. In the cities of Bari, Brindisi, and Foggia exhibits were organized which presented, in particular, examples of Tajik applied folk arts, graphic arts and painting, children's drawings, ceramics and jewelry items. Great attention was also drawn to the photo exhibits entitled "Tajikistan Today" and "The Land and People of Tajikistan."

In opening the exhibit in Bari, Maria Mikeli, this city's councillor for social affairs, remarked that the creations of the USSR's cultural figures reflect the peace-loving aspirations of the Soviet people; they demonstrate its constructive labor and prosperity.

Great popularity was achieved by the "Lola" State Dance Ensemble of the Tajik SSR and the ballet troupes of the Tajik Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet named S. Ayni. Their performances took place in packed houses.

Throughout our stay we sensed a warm reception and a feeling of good wishes towards the emissaries of the Land of the Soviets on the part of simple Italians. We were gladdened by their statements that in the person of the Soviet people they see a friend of theirs and that they support further cooperation in the name of peace and progress.

A special issue of the Italy-USSR Society's Journal "Soviet Reality" was published during the time of our stay in Italy, and it was devoted to the theme of friendship among peoples.

In conclusion, R. Yu. Yusufbekov stated that the Soviet Union Days in Italy constituted an important political and cultural measure. They were spent like a great festival which drew our peoples closer together.

### Tajik-Indian Cultural Ties

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 3

(Article by D. Davlyatov, member of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences and candidate in history: "The Bonds of Friendship Will Grow Stronger")

(Text) The successful development and expansion of mutually advantageous ties between the USSR and the Republic of India constitute a bright example of the fruitful cooperation of our state with the developing countries of the East. The economic and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and India are an example of relations founded on complete equity between the two sides, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. Cooperation with the USSR has helped India to significantly strengthen its own economy, in an historically brief period of time to resolve a number of vitally important problems for strengthening national independence and achieving social progress.

At the present time India is one of the most important partners of the USSR among the developing countries with regard to trade and economic cooperation.

The pioneer of Soviet-Indian cooperation--the metallurgical plant in Bhilai--was established as early as the mid-1950s. This enterprise now accounts for more than a third of the country's steel production. With the aid of the Soviet Union still another project is being built at a rapid pace--a combine in Bokaro with a capacity of 10 million tons of steel per year. Joint efforts are being utilized to construct heavy machine building plants in Ranchi and Durgapur, a number of large electric-power stations, a heavy electrical equipment plant in Hardwar, a precision instrument plant, and other projects. With the aid of Soviet specialists more than 26 prospective sites have been opened up in India, providing more than half of the petroleum extracted in the country.

A firm foundation for the multifaceted development of cooperation was laid down by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India which was signed in August 1971. In the treaty, which summed up the results of many years of fruitful Soviet-Indian cooperation, a great deal of attention is devoted to the further development of

economic and cultural ties, expanding the exchange of experience in industry, agriculture, exploitation of natural resources, as well as in the spheres of science and culture.

Enterprises and organizations of Soviet Tajikistan have successfully facilitated the development of economic and cultural relations between the USSR and India. The output of Tajik machine builders is well known to Indian textile workers. The first group of automatic looms designed to produce cotton fabrics was exported to India in 1966. Since that time India has been a constant buyer of various models of looms produced by the Dushanbe Plant Tadshiktekstil'mash imeni Dzerzhinskiy. The Dushanbe Reinforcement Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze is also a supplier of industrial equipment to India. As far back as the late 1950s this enterprise supplied pipeline reinforcement for the Bhilai Metallurgical Plant. Nowadays its output may be seen at the cement plants and enterprises of India's petroleum and natural gas industry. Cultivators, stem-grubbers, and stamping machines/dyes/ with the trademark of the Naushki Agricultural Machine Building Plant are being successfully utilized on India's cotton plantations. Also enjoying a demand are the products of the Kurgan-Tyubinsk Transformer Plant and other items with trademarks of the industrial enterprises of the Tajik SSR.

Expanding the familiarity of the peoples of India with the achievements of our republic's workers was served by the participation of the Tajik SSR in the Third Asian International Fair, which was held in the Indian capital in 1972. This extensive exposition presented various exhibits, models, photographs, and colored filmstrips which visually testified to the achievements of Soviet Tajikistan in developing the economy, science, and culture. The workers of India showed great interest in becoming acquainted with the machine tools produced by the Tadshiktekstil'mash Plant, with the model of the gigantic Nurekskaya GES, and with the exhibits of the agricultural section, where sorts of Tajik cotton and artifacts by folk craftsmen were demonstrated. Specialists and representatives of commercial firms, after becoming acquainted with examples of the output of Tajik industry, gave high marks to the level and quality of their manufacture.

The fruitful development of friendly relations between the two countries has also been facilitated by measures for strengthening cultural cooperation with the peoples of India. Our republic has particularly close ties with one of the largest states in India, Uttar Pradesh. TOOKS, the Tajik Division of the Society of Soviet-Indian Cultural Ties and the Division of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in the state of Uttar Pradesh are constantly exchanging delegations, exhibits, books, motion pictures, and press materials.

One of the important forms of strengthening friendly relations is the reciprocal conduct of 10-day festivals and days of culture and friendship. In October 1969 a 10-day festival of Indian culture was held in Tajikistan. In Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, and Nurek meetings of friendship were held between the workers of Tajikistan with the peoples of India. Enormous



popularity was enjoyed by the joint concerts of Tajik and Indian performers.

In April 1970 Days of Tajik Culture were held in India with great success. The extensive program of these Days allowed the Indian public to become acquainted, based on the example of the Tajik SSR, with the grand achievements of the Soviet Central Asian republics in the sphere of cultural progress. Photo exhibits entitled "Through Soviet Tajikistan" were organized in India's largest cities.

The Indian public has become well acquainted with the art of Soviet Tajikistan. The first appearances of master artists and craftsmen of the Tajik SSR occurred in India as far back as late 1959 in the USSR Pavilion at the World Agricultural Exhibit. After this exchanges of artistic groups became traditional.

The famous Tajik ballerina, People's Artist of the USSR M. Sabirova and People's Artist of the Tajik SSR M. Burkhanov toured India several times with great success, and every time they won over ballet-lovers. Particularly successful were the performances of the Lola Tajik State Folk-Dance Ensemble, which toured India in 1976, as well as other groups of the Tajik Philharmonia. Testimony to the great success of the Lola Ensemble in India is provided by the fact that this ensemble's concert program was filmed to be shown on national television.

By actively participating in fruitful cooperation our republic has been making an increasing contribution from year to year to the development of Soviet-Indian ties. A new stimulus for the further strengthening of friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India is the visit to this country by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

2384  
CSO: 1800

## INTERNATIONAL

### BOOK ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM VERSUS BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM

Moscow PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMUNIZMA. REPERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SOOR. SERIYA 1 in Russian No 6, 1980 signed to press 14 Oct 80 pp 142-144

[Review by B. A. Petrilevich of the book "Internatsionalizm Protiv Natsionalizma" /Internationalism Vs. Nationalism/ by M. V. Iordan, Institute of Philosophy, USSR Academy of Sciences, Nauka, Moscow, 1980, 264 pages]

[Text] This monograph consists of a foreword, an introductory chapter, two sections--"Antagonism of Proletarian Internationalism and Bourgeois Nationalism" and "Internal Contradiction of Nationalism (as Illustrated by the Polarization of Nationalism in the Midst of Small and Big Nations)"--and a conclusion, in which the principal findings are formulated.

The first section shows that proletarian internationalism and bourgeois nationalism are irreconcilable antipodes. The positions of the bourgeoisie and the working class in the matter of understanding the unity of a nation and its class division are opposed. The position of the bourgeoisie in the national problem is nationalistic, while the position of the working class, internationalistic.

The second section states that the relations between small and big nations under conditions of capitalism represent one of the aspects of the national problem. Objectively existing differences between small and big nations in themselves play no role. However, under conditions of capitalism they lend a number of specific characteristics to nationalism and polarize it. Since under conditions of capitalism developed big nations are primarily the subject of internationalization, nationalism in these nations takes on an expansionistic and hegemonistic trend. Conversely, since small oppressed nations most often are the objects of capitalist internationalization, nationalism in these nations manifests itself as the nationalism of isolationist and national centrist orientation. Nationalism in big nations is the nationalism of foreign orientation, while in small nations, the nationalism of internal orientation. The former is characterized by a tendency toward the blending and indistinction of the general and particular in the national problem and the latter, toward a division of and gap between the general and particular. The nationalists of big nations ignore national specificity and the national factor in general, while the nationalists of small nations overestimate and absolutize them to the detriment of social class interests. With due regard for this internationalists in big nations should emphasize overcoming among the working masses the manifestations of bourgeois cosmopolitanism, national nihilism and negativism and a haughty and scornful attitude toward the national values of other

nations, while internationalists in small nations should primarily fight against the manifestations of petty bourgeois nationalism and its closed nature and egoism and connect the problem of national development with the fight for social progress.

The socioeconomic and political basis of nationalism is eliminated under socialism. However, the difference of nations in size, population and other ethnic signs is an objective fact. Owing to the fact that nations themselves are not equal in the ethnic aspect, the principle of equality and equal rights followed in national relations does not guarantee the equality of utilization by small and big nations of the opportunities granted them (for example, under conditions of socialism national languages have equal rights, but differ greatly in the volume of social functions). A negative reaction of some representatives of small and big nations to the national aspect of internationalization of social life is possible in this situation. The former strive for an artificial acceleration of the process of internationalization and thereby want to hasten, as it were, the merging of nations, while the latter, to hamper this process and thereby to postpone, to delay, as it were, this prospect.

In accordance with this the emphasis in the work on international and patriotic education among the workers of big nations should be shifted to a demonstration of the dependence of the rapprochement of nations on their flourishing and among the workers of small nations, conversely, to a demonstration of the dependence of the development and flourishing of nations and nationalities on their mutual cooperation and rapprochement. This will increase the efficiency of the fight against chauvinism and nationalism, whose eradication, the author concludes, is becoming not only a real, but also an immediate, prospect.

COPYRIGHT: INION AN SSSR, 1980

11,439  
CBO: 1807

## REGIONAL

### ECONOMIC PLANNING IN UZBEKISTAN DISCUSSED

#### On More Consumer Goods

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 8 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] In a socialist society the means of production and the riches created by them belong entirely to the people. The rate and extent to which the material abundance of the workers grows is, above all, connected with the development of production and its achievements. In our country, measures to raise the material and cultural levels of the people are planned and carried out successfully on the basis of long-term planning. The proposal of the XXVI Party Congress of the Central Committee of the CPSU on "A Basic Directive for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during the Years 1981-1985 and for the Planning of the Period up to 1990" is a logical expression of this.

Measures for new victories in the further development of the people's economy and for carrying out a program to develop society and raise the people's living standards are planned in this proposal. - In increasing the material abundance of the Soviet people expansion of consumer goods production and improvement of trade and services is of great importance. Among things noted in particular in the report offered to the XXV Party Congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is the fact that "increase of the material abundance of the Soviet people is inseparably connected with more completely satisfying the needs of the people for various kinds of consumer goods and services."

Of great importance in the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan is the high rate of development of all sectors of the people's economy and the qualitative improvement of the proportion of social production. Because of the unavoidable needs of a mature socialist society, which constitute the primary guidance in economic development to radically increase the abundance of the people, a high rate of production expansion is an important economic factor. The goals for economic development, growing out of the basic economic laws of socialism, were set forth in the resolutions of the XXIV and XXV Congresses of the CPSU.

In accordance with directives of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party and the Uzbekistan Council of Ministers on measures to develop the production of consumer goods in high demand and to raise their quality during the years 1976-1980, the 36 percent of the industrial products plan for the republic has



been increased to 39 percent and the 47.6 percent of the consumer goods plan to 50.3 percent in the 11th Five-Year-Plan. Production of many kinds of silk and cotton textiles, clothing, knitted goods, national culture materials and household goods have found favorable response among the people. To increase the pace of production and fulfill the five-year-plan, production of consumer goods in 1979 was 135.1 percent in comparison to 1975. The republic industry's "B group" fulfilled its good production plan by 100.9 percent. Some 30 million rubles of extra product was procured. During the past 4 1/2 years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan, the increase in consumer goods production was 1.1 billion rubles over 1975. Last year the factories of Andijan Oblast produced 4 million rubles worth of products above the plan, those of Bukhara Oblast 5 million, those of Sirdarya Oblast 2 million and those of Tashkent Oblast 1.5 million. The Farghana Furniture Factory, the Qoqan Shoe Factory, and the Tashkent "Malika" Knitted Goods Production Combine achieved major success in particular in expanding the production of consumer goods in 1979 in comparison to 1978. In brief, in 1979, for the sake of the people, above planned totals of more than 100,000 pieces of inner and 800,000 pieces of outer knitted goods, more than 1.5 million rubles of clothing, almost 1.5 million pairs of socks, almost 700,000 pairs of leather shoes, more than 11,500 tons of confectionary goods, more than 1,000 tons of sausage products, some 800 tons of butter, 200 tons of cheese and more than 15,000 tons of whole milk products were produced.

At the same time it is especially necessary to note that existing resources for increased consumer goods production for the people are not being completely utilized in the republic. In particular, in the Union Ministries of the Ferrous Metals Industry, the Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry, the Light and Food Industry, and in factories belonging to the Household Implements and Machine Making Ministry, the Uzbekistan SSR Food Industry, the Automobile Industry, and the factories of the "Uzplodsovooshchvinprom" Agricultural Industrial Combine 90 million rubles less product was produced in 1979 than planned. Among the enterprises are Uzbekistan Metallurgy, the Samarkand Refrigerator Factories, the Namagan Brick Factory Office, the Samarkand Tea Packing Factory, the Andijan Production-Agricultural Combine and the Bukhara Creamery.

Product quality is a mirror of a factory. Our exacting and very tasteful people require things not as they are produced, but things of the highest quality, that look good and last. It must be noted that as a result of energies expended by party, soviet and economic organizations, production of goods up to state quality standards more than doubled in 1978-9.

We cannot say that all possibilities for producing consumer goods are being exploited completely in our republic. We have been unable to bring about basic changes in the extent of procurement of products by workers of branches responsible for the production of consumer goods and, in particular, in the improvement of quality. "There are great resources for producing consumer goods for the people, and great potentialities exist for the initiative of the factories and ministries of the republics, regions and oblasts in this area," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the XXV Party Congress. It is necessary that these resources, above all, promote the improvement of product quality and the expansion of product variety. Many factories of the republic's light and local industry still continue to produce low-quality obsolete products.

Heavy industry factories participating in the production of consumer goods still suffer from a number of deficiencies. Some of these factories, possessing powerful technical bases, the required raw materials and supplies and skilled cadres, produce the same old things not needed by anyone. Bearing in mind the fact that heavy industry factories play a major role in the increase and development of consumer goods production, I propose that words as follows be added to the new "Basic Directive" Proposal: "In combines, factories and enterprises belonging to the "A" group the extent of production of consumer goods must be further expanded." For, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the October 1980 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, we must not allow a lowering of the growth rate of the production of such goods during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Another deficiency hindering the work is the fact that textile, food and local industry factories have not been working at full capacity. In a number of factories the shift coefficient for technological equipment operations is low. Projects put into operation are not being supplied with skilled workers in good time.

To develop consumer goods production it is necessary to stimulate further expansion of productivity, wise exploitation of materials and workers' capacities, rise in the levels of the professional and general preparation of works and also reduction of the labor instability of cadres. In this connection we approve completely the statement in the proposal for "A Basic Directive" that: "we must expand preparation of skilled cadres from among the local population, village youth in particular, of the Central Asian republics."

We are happy to state that installation of new capacities in the textile combines in the cities of Andijan and Nukus in the Uzbekistan SSR, and in the knitted goods and other factories of the light and the food industry, and the production of 560-570 million square meters of cotton and silk fabrics, 480-485,000 tons of vegetable oil and 1.1 billion standard cans of canned goods during 1985, is foreseen in the proposal. The workers of Uzbekistan industry, responding with outstanding labor to the paternal foresight which the party and government have for the people, are daily carrying out socialist competition in honor of the XXVI Congress of the CPSU. Leading production workers and innovators, who are sweating in the "B" group factories among the ranks of leading competitors, are also advancing with firm steps. They are saying that "providing large amounts of consumer goods for the people is our honorable and responsible duty."

#### On Planning Conference

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 10 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] The XXV Congress of the CPSU set forth the main direction of scholarly research in the economic sciences, that is, the tasks of theoretical analysis of the mechanism for adhering to and exploiting the laws of developed socialism and of the transition to communism, and continued production of theories on the development of social relationships. A broad based analysis of these scientific problems is the sacred responsibility before the party and the people and of all social scientists, sociologists, philosophers and economists.

The problem of the development of the production relationships of mature socialism holds a major place within the scientific problem complex mentioned above. As the

production relationships of our society have developed, production forces have likewise developed at a high rate and possibilities for increasing the social production achievement have expanded.

During the 10th Five-Year-Plan we have been successful in analyzing the problem of the development of the production relationships of socialism at the economic research institutes of our country and at the political economy seminars of higher educational institutions. In particular, a great deal of work is being carried out at the Political Economy Seminar of the Tashkent People's Economy Institute in the area of scientific research on problems connected with development of the production relationships of mature socialism. The initial results of research work in this area are being published in scholarly collections and in some monographs. In order to further expand scientific research work being carried out on the development of the economic production relationships of mature socialism and increase its results, a special coordinating council was organized at the institute in 1976. The activities of this council are devoted to active promotion of a unified resolution of the scientific problems placed before the political economy and other seminars of the social and economic sciences. The coordinating council has been expanding its activities and is drawing not only the attention of theoretical economists of our institute to the analysis of the highly varied and complicated scientific problem of "the development of the social production relationships of mature socialism" but that of economists of other higher education institutions of our republic as well and is achieving increased success in scientific research in this area.

Based upon the results of many years of research, a theoretical conference on the theme "Problems of the Production Relationships of Mature Socialism" will take place at our institute in the near future. This conference will be organized in cooperation with the Uzbekistan SSR Ministry for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Economic Institute of the Republic Academy of Sciences, the V.I. Lenin omeni Tashkent State University, the Economic Research Institute under the Uzbekistan SSR State Planning Office and the Central Asian Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences Research Council on Problems of "Economic Laws for the Development of Socialism and Transition to Communism." The aim of the theoretical conference lies in the working out of practical measures for expanding and broadening the scope of research connected with the development of the socio-economic relationships of developed socialism and of increasing results of research work.

Critical speeches and discussions presented at the conference will embrace the entire system of the production relationships of developed socialism and will resolve problems under discussion through a complex, varied approach.

Major attention will be devoted in particular to the problem of increasing the analysis needed to produce the achievements of economic science.

Strengthening and development of socialist property, its distribution, exchange, use, planning, collectivism and mutual aid and cooperation relationships serve to develop all branches of the system of the economic mechanism of developed socialism, management, planning and economic incentives in particular. Further perfection of the economic mechanism increases the end results of the people's economy and serves to greatly improve the socioeconomic yields of social production and work quality in all sectors of the people's economy.

Recommendations developed at this great research forum will be directed towards expanding its role in further development of the economic mechanism based upon resolution of theoretical and practical problems of socialist production relationships and expansion of socialist production achievement. This is the function of economists in the great and honorable work being carried out: to put into practice the 12 July 1977 resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers on "Improvement of Planning and Expansion of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Raising of Production Yields and Work Quality."

In the proposal on "A Basic Directive for Planning the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the Years 1981-1985 and During the Period Up Until 1990" for the XXVI Party Congress, published by the Central Committee of the CPSU, political economists are inspired by tasks advanced for the social sciences. In particular, new tasks examining political economy problems using the materialist dialectic to solve theoretical and practical tasks; creating the material and technical base of developed socialism and communism; improving analysis of theoretical problems of increased social production output and management of socioeconomic problems of scientific and technological development and of the people's economy, and expanding of scientific research in agricultural policy. The political economists are called upon for new victorious labors.

By holding the research conference on current problems of the Soviet economic sciences we economists will be greeting the XXVI Congress of the CPSU and the XX Congress of the Uzbekistan Communist Party with strong feelings of pride for our honorable party.

11,433

CSO: 1810



## REGIONAL

### RAIL TRADE UNION, MANAGEMENT CRITICIZED FOR INSUFFICIENT WORKER HOUSING

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Article: "LRSPS [Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions] Plenum"]

[Text] On 16 October a plenum of the Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions took place at which the issue of the work of the economic and trade union organs of the Order of the October Revolution Baltic Regional Railroad in improving workers' living conditions was discussed in light of the decision of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 16th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions and the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Karagandinskaya Party Obkora in Implementing the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on Party Leadership of the Trade Union Organizations and Increasing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Construction." The deputy chief of the Baltic Regional Railroad management, chief engineer V. A. Skrabe, gave a report.

The report of A. P. Anchupan, the secretary of the Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions, was also heard at the plenum on this issue.

It was noted that the management and Dorprofsozh [Road Committee of the Trade Union of Railroad Transport Workers] of the Baltic Regional Railroad continually conduct work on improving workers' living conditions under the leadership of the party organs. The expenditure of R 24.5 million on the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, trade enterprises and other projects for improving living conditions was planned in the 10th Five Year Plan, but R 27.3 million was actually spent. Capital investment in the repair, content and organization of the enterprise's available housing is increasing annually. The Dorprofsozh and the trade union committees have begun to examine management's activities in living conditions matters in greater depth.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum, there are shortcomings in the work of the economic and trade union organs of the Baltic Regional Railroad. A certain reduction in the volumes of housing construction is being observed. The construction of housing and projects for improvement of living conditions is being carried out irregularly, and the quality of construction and installation work is not always satisfactory. The Dorprofsozh and the trade union committees sometimes tolerate cases of violations of the established system for delivery and acceptance for operation of apartment houses and projects for improvement of living conditions.

Often projects with a low quality of completed work are accepted for operation with the participation of representatives of the trade union organizations and state commissions.

At a number of enterprises and organizations estimation of workers needing improvement of living conditions is still being done in a slipshod manner; there are no formal documents on surveys of living conditions. The trade union committees do not always inform the collectives in a timely manner about the availability of living space and its distribution. The problem of providing the maintenance organizations with basic construction materials has not been solved. Some dormitory facilities are unsatisfactorily maintained.

The basic causes both of the indicated and of a number of other shortcomings, it was stressed at the plenum, are underestimation of the importance of resolving social issues on the part of some managers of enterprises, organizations and trade union committees, the absence of strictness and exactingness about the complete and timely implementation of the measures outlined by the party and government for improvement of the workers' material well-being.

A. K. Zitmanis, the president of the Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions, gave a speech at the plenum.

The decree enacted by the plenum obliges the management of the Baltic Regional Railroad, the Dorprofsozh and the management and trade union committees of the railroad transport enterprises and organizations to consider radical improvement of the workers' living and working conditions a top-priority goal. In conformity with this, it is necessary to take measures for strict implementation of the plans for construction and capital repair of housing and of public projects for improvement of living conditions. It has also been decided to increase the participation of worker collectives in solving housing problems.

A. Ya. Grudula, the first deputy chief of the Department of Organization Work of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

9380  
CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### STATE ARBITRATION ENFORCEMENT POWERS FOR ECONOMIC CONTRACT STRENGTHENED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Ya. Kartu, deputy chief state arbitrator of the Estonian SSR: "Strengthening State Discipline"]

[Text] On 1 July 1980 the USSR statute "On State Arbitration in the USSR," enacted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 30 November 1979, and the new Rules for Trying Economic Disputes by State Arbitration Tribunals, which were approved by the USSR Council of Ministers decree of 5 June 1980, No 440, went into force.

The basic constitutional function of state arbitration is settling economic disputes between enterprises, institutions and organizations. In settling economic disputes the state arbitration tribunals are obliged to ensure the protection of the rights and interests protected by law of the enterprises, institutions and organizations, actively bring influence to bear on them for the purpose of ensuring their observance of socialist law and the fulfillment of planned goals and contractual obligations, strictly apply the measures established by law or by contract on financial liability for violations of state discipline tolerated in fulfilling planned goals and contractual obligations.

The organs of state arbitration give special attention to increasing the role of the contract in regulating the interrelationships of enterprises.

Yet, the practice of the USSR [Estonian SSR] state arbitration in trying disputes arising during the conclusion of, changes in and regulation of contracts, indicate that in a number of enterprises of the republic contract work is still not on the proper level. Cases in which the rights and duties of the parties are defined imprecisely in economic contracts, leading to different interpretations of the terms of the contract, are frequent. Sometimes the enterprises attempt to include in the contract terms directed at limiting their liability to the contractor. Some enterprises willfully fail without grounds to conclude a contract.

Instead of concluding in 1975 on the basis of the plan for intrabranch shipments under subcontracting agreements, longterm (for the five year plan) contracts for delivery of molds for iron parts with buyers in relations with whom it had been switched to longterm economic relations, the Pyarnu plant, Prodmash, continued to conclude contracts with them for each year separately, in violation of the established procedure. Despite the goals outlined in the plan for intrabranch shipment under subcontracting agreements, Prodmash altogether refused to conclude contracts

for 1979 and 1980 with the Entroynahabyt management. This management was forced to file a claim with the arbitration tribunal seeking to compel the plant to conclude the contract and to exact a fine for willful failure to conclude it. The management's claims were satisfied.

Although the terms and procedure for concluding contracts for deliveries are regulated by law, some enterprises do not observe them. For example, the Tallinn association, Prompribor, received a draft contract from the Tallinn Veneer Furniture Combine in October 1979 for the delivery of glass for instruments and was supposed to sign it and return it to the combine within 10 days, but returned it only in January 1980. A fine was exacted from the association in favor of the combine for delay in concluding the contract. In 1980 the USSR State Arbitration also exacted a fine from the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant iseni I. Lauristin, the Pyarnu Flax Combine, the Tartu Construction Materials Plant, the Krengol'makaya Textiles Combine, the Anariakly Germanic Plant and certain other enterprises for willful failure to conclude a contract without grounds or for delay in concluding a contract.

Omissions and shortcomings in concluding contracts has a negative effect on the performance of contracts, causes misunderstandings and disputes during performance of them. Sometimes when a dispute on exacting forfeits for failure to make complete shipment or another property dispute is tried in arbitration, it develops that contractual relations between the two parties are completely absent.

The application of sanctions to careless contractors is at present not only a right of the enterprise which depends on its management's discretion but also a direct responsibility of the enterprise to the state. This is especially clearly expressed in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism in Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality" which established that the sanctions provided by law or by contract for violation of contractual obligations to deliver products are to be applied in the mandatory order without mutual examinations.

There are instances in which buyers do not verify the quality of the products received from the supplier, accept and use poor quality products without raising any claims against the supplier. The Tallinn Grain Products Combine iseni V. Kingisepp received paper bags from the Estonbushprom Association in February and accepted them without claims. The Estonian Republic Administration of the USSR GOST [All Union State Standard] established, however, that these bags (41,000 pieces) did not correspond to GOST requirements for strength. On the basis of materials received from the indicated management, the USSR State Arbitration instigated a suit on its own initiative and exacted a fine from the Estonbushprom Association for delivering products of unsuitable quality.

Many enterprises of the republic are still frequently violating planned goals and contractual obligations. The number of economic disputes examined by USSR State Arbitration during the first half of 1980 increased by 7.3 percent compared to the first half of 1979. At the same time the number of lawsuits to exact forfeits for failure to make full shipments increased by 43 percent. The most suits were brought against the timber combines of the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry from which arbitration exacted forfeits of approximately



R 170,000 for failure to make full shipments of products, basically of pulpwoods for the pulp and paper industry.

Up to 1 July of the present year arbitration did not have effective measures to bring influence to bear during the arbitration process on enterprises which did not perform their obligations. The new Regulations for Trying Economic Disputes by State Arbitration Tribunals introduced a new type of liability. State arbitration has been presented with the right to exact a fine of up to R 100 from the guilty party to the benefit of the Union budget for failure to send at the established time a response to a statement of claim or materials demanded by arbitration and also for willful failure to perform an action imposed on the party by arbitration. This fine is being called upon to stimulate observance of state discipline by the parties when economic disputes are tried in arbitration.

At present the enterprises face the task of concluding economic contracts for the 11th Five Year Plan. In this connection, in each system and at each enterprise the status of contract work should be critically analyzed, measures should be taken to eliminate the shortcomings detected in this work and special attention should be given to the content of contracts. The enterprises which have switched to direct longterm economic relations are obliged to conclude longterm contracts for the delivery of products, making provision in them for the mutual obligations of the parties for subsequent expansion of the products list (assortment), increasing the quality and technical and economic characteristics of products during the period the contract is in force, rendering technical assistance in the process of manufacturing and operating new types of products and also other conditions stemming from the longterm collaboration of the parties. In order for the economic contract to promote the successful fulfillment of the planned goals, the personal participation of the management of the enterprises is necessary in developing the terms of contracts and in examining disagreements arising during the conclusion of contracts.

9380  
GSO:1800

## REGIONAL

### BAKU PAPER REPORTS BAYBAKOV ACTIVITIES IN AZERBAIJAN

LD221121 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 1

[Report by AZERINFORM: "Comrade N.K. Baybakov's Stay in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, was in the republic 7 through 11 December. He familiarized himself with the work of industrial enterprises and progress in the construction of new projects and the modernization and retooling of a number of production facilities.

Comrade Baybakov visited one of Azerbaijan's oldest oilfield administrations--the "Leninft" oil and gas extraction administration, visited the construction site of an experimental-industrial automated underground oilfield and inquired about the organization of operations in introducing secondary and tertiary methods of intensifying oil recovery. He devoted much attention to the development of the technical base of offshore oil extraction and to familiarization with the construction of a stationary platform for drilling wells with a sea depth of 110 meters, an installation for concreting pipes, a vessel for the cable tool drilling of wildcat wells and the "Shelf-1"--the first semisubmersible drilling rig made in this country.

Comrade Baybakov visited a number of petroleum machine building enterprises--the Kirov, "Bakinskiy Rabochiy" and Yu. Kasimov plants, where modern new production facilities are being constructed and radical modernization and retooling of existing shops is taking place. He inspected an automated line for the production of joints for drill pipes and highly productive machines and assemblies which have been introduced at those enterprises, and he drew attention to existing reserves and potential for production. At a leading enterprise in the republic's electrical equipment industry--the "Azerolektroterm" Association--he familiarized himself with progress in starting up the production of progressive new types of metallurgical assemblies, the manufacture of electrothermal equipment for the country's most important construction projects nearing completion and the prospects for the development of production, and gave concrete advice and recommendations. Comrade N.K. Baybakov also visited a footwear factory--a major project nearing completion in the republic--and a champagne plant.

He paid special attention to the state of and prospects of the development of, the petroleum refining, petrochemical and chemical sectors of industry and to improving production efficiency and work quality and familiarized himself with progress in

the assimilation of the newly commissioned catalytic reforming complex at the Novobakinskiy Vladimir Ilich oil refinery and construction of the primary oil refining complex-electric desalination unit-(AVT) [expansion unknown]--at the Baku 22d CPSU Congress oil refinery.

Comrade Baybakov went to the city of Sumgait where he visited the Azerbaijan pipe-rolling plant, a compressor plant, a unit producing divinyl at the "Orgsintez" Association, and a housing construction combine.

During his visit to the enterprises and construction projects Comrade N.K. Baybakov chatted with leaders, workers and specialists and inquired about people's working and everyday conditions.

In Shaumyanovskiy Rayon, Baku, N.K. Baybakov met with his viters and visited the Akhmedly housing development and the Kolkhoz market.

He went to the Palace of Friendship of the Peoples, the exhibition of Azerbaijan SSR national economic achievements and the republic's House of Quality.

Comrade Baybakov met with working people in the republic's Gosplan apparatus. The main tasks in the further improvement of national economic planning and formulation of plans for socioeconomic development in the next 5-year period were examined.

On 10 December Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, had a talk with N.K. Baybakov during which certain practical matters concerning the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-year plan were discussed.

A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; G.N. Seidov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan; and Yu.V. Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of the gas industry, participated in the conversation.

On the same day G.A. Aliyev and N.K. Baybakov participated in a meeting of the republican party and economic aktiv and met with the leaders of the "Azneft" and "Kaspmorneftegazprom." There was a detailed examination of a complex of questions related to oil recovery intensification tasks in Azerbaijan.

On 11 December Comrade N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, left Baku.

He was seen off at Baku airport by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Comrade K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade G.N. Seidov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Comrade S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan; and Comrade A.Yu. Mamedov, chairman of the Baku Gorispolkom.

## REGIONAL

### POOR MANAGEMENT OF ESTONIAN HOUSING, MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by E. Zaydenberg: "A Special Branch"]

[Text] Vol'frid Al'gustovich Grauberg, the secretary of the ENSR [Estonian SSR] Ministry of Housing and Communal Services Party Bureau, is a former writer for our newspaper. That is natural. More than 30 years have been devoted to work on responsible areas of municipal services; for nearly 30 years V. A. Grauberg has been elected deputy of the Tallinn City Soviet. Like the pages of a story, the interviews, lectures, (reydy) and speeches at sessions, published together, tell of the development and qualitative changes in the republic's branch of housing and communal services.

And now, having mounted the rostrum of the election meeting of the communists of the ministries, V. A. Grauberg talks about the urgent, burning goals of a service that is so important to people.

As the result of intensive housing construction in the republic, eight million square meters of total living space is now under the ministry's authority. Almost all houses are equipped with the necessary amenities--central heating, water-supply and sewerage. Housing services has become a major branch equipped with modern technology. Such a rapid increase in available housing has posed a new and pressing problem--preservation of housing.

The speaker especially dwelt on this issue. The fact is that capital repair of available housing is lagging behind the planned goals. At present only 70 percent of the buildings envisaged by the plan have been repaired. Owing to untimely repair, apartment buildings are falling into disrepair and their engineering equipment is breaking down. All this naturally causes the residents many inconveniences. This is partially indicated by the considerable number of complaints received by municipal and regional organizations. The cities of Tallinn, Tartu and Kokhtla-Yarve and Khiumavskiy, Yygevaskiy, Kingiseppskiy, Pylvaskiy and Vruskiy Rayons are falling behind in performing capital repairs.

One of the causes of such an unsatisfactory situation is poor organization of labor and poor introduction of new technology in repair and construction organizations. Neither team contracts nor the Shchekinskiy method have become widespread in them up to the present. This is a serious reproach against the leading specialists of the communal services administration and the capital construction ministry, who



inadequately analyze the work of the enterprises under their jurisdiction and who are seldom on site to offer concrete assistance.

At one of the party meetings the communists of the ministry heard the report of M. Metalang, the chief of the communal services administration. In the decision reached it was noted among other things that the specialists of the administration waste a great deal of time on the preparation of different papers and documents to the detriment of the concrete work. There is no efficient system for checking the performance of the work of the communal enterprises in the cities and rayons of the republic.

The serious omissions in the administrative activities and the poor organizational work of the communal services administration were also discussed at the report meeting of the Party. It should be said that reports by the leading specialists of the ministries are heard during the report period at the party bureau sessions and party meetings. Such discussions help each unit of the administrative apparatus see its role in solving the republic's housing and communal problems more clearly.

There are also unutilized resources, however. Up to now joint study of the current problems of the branch with the communists of the housing and communal services and enterprises on site has not been put into practice. Such close contact would make it possible to solve many problems more efficiently. The recently enacted decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Status of the Supervision and Inspection of Performance in the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry" particularly stressed the necessity of each worker of the ministry participating actively and daily in the work of the enterprises under its jurisdiction and being not only a highly skilled specialist but also a leader and organizer.

Public services and improvements are a subject of constant concern for the communists of the ministry. The present year made it possible to amass positive experience in solving such important problems. As the result of major renovation work conducted in the old section of Tallinn, more than 400 buildings and facades were repaired. R 23.3 million was spent on the city's public services and improvements.

"And yet we are still greatly indebted to the residents of the republic," Yu. Sander noted in his speech. "The repair of projects for social and cultural purposes --hospitals, clubs--is highly unsatisfactory. The lag here is calculated in tens of percentage points behind the plan. One of the causes is the slow growth in the material base of the repair organizations. It makes one feel ashamed to look at the projects of the production complexes of the municipal services organs which are carried over from year to year. The production base in Tartu in Kalininskiy Rayon of Tallinn has been under construction for five years.

...At the recess of the meeting I acquainted the chief of the housing services administration, Kh. Kong, with a letter received the other day by the editorial office. Its author, Tallinn resident N. Vasil'ev, writes, "Since October of the present year reorganization has been in progress in Leninskiy Rayon of the city--the housing administrations are being consolidated with the housing and operations administrations. Is this improving service to the population? In my opinion work efficiency is being significantly reduced. Preventative work to preserve the available housing is also not being conducted."

"It happened that the structure of the housing services administration, which had existed for many years, ceased to satisfy the current requirements," said Kharri Vol'demarovich. "And these requirements are well known: ensuring reliable operation of housing with the lowest expenditures and creating the best conditions for people. Together with the Kommunalproyekt Institute we have developed a special plan for improving the administration of the republic's housing services. The first stage is now ending: the creation of single regional housing operations administrations. What does such concentration of housing services offer? It makes it possible to concentrate equipment and manpower in one place and to increase the effectiveness of their utilization. For the modern house, which is filled with equipment, also needs modern means of control. The reader is correct, however: strengthening housing services should not alienate them from the population or complicate the performance of orders. For this purpose special local units--operations sections--are envisaged in every rayon for routine maintenance of apartment buildings. Here requests are accepted from residents and fulfillment of them is supervised. These units are responsible for the safety and sanitary condition of the assigned buildings and territories.

Unfortunately, in some rayons of Tallinn the reorganization of the lowest units of the housing services administration is being conducted somewhat hastily. The absence of all the subdivisions necessary in such cases, indeed, does not improve but worsens the work. We are aware of these serious omissions. We intend to take the most serious measures to [illegible] them as soon as possible. The universal introduction of the advanced experience of Novosibirsk is also being called upon to serve this purpose. Its essence is preventative maintenance and repair of housing by team contract. In Narva, for example, the switch to this advanced method made it possible to reduce expenditures on housing operations sharply and to increase the level of maintenance. At the same time, there are fewer workers per 115 people in the housing and communal services than previously.

The Novosibirsk experience has been successfully introduced in the new housing microrayon, Vyayke-Ysamyae. The housing and communal services of the cities of Rakvere and Valga are preparing for the switch to the new advanced form of maintenance.

The apparatus of the ministry is the staff of an important branch of the national economy. It is directly connected with the individual, his well-being, health and fitness for work. It is the duty of the party organization to ensure the highest efficiency in the work of this staff. Communists I. Yurna, Yu. Saloniki, Yu. Yur'yev, V. Shelepov, V. Eks, and M. Metalang spoke of this in their speeches. A practical, concrete talk took place concerning what must be done to improve the work of housing and communal services in order for them to meet people's requirements to the greatest extent.

N. Ivanov, the deputy head of the CP(E)[Communist Party of Estonia] Central Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

9380  
CSO:1800

## REGIONAL

### REPUBLIC LEADERS ATTEND FRIENDSHIP MEETINGS IN ARMENIA

[Editorial report] LD181125--Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 November 1980 publishes on pages 2-3 a 3,750-word Armenpress report under the headline "Our Strength Lies in Leninist Friendship; Cordial Meetings in Labor Collectives" on the various friendship meetings held 27 November in Yerevan labor collectives with the participation of the delegations visiting Armenia in connection with its 60th anniversary celebrations. Describing a visit to the Armenian AES by the Belorussian delegation, the report states:

"The members of the delegation, headed by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, inspected the power station's power room and control console, and familiarized themselves with the work of the power workers."

Going on to describe the friendship meeting held at the power station, the report states:

The T.Ya. Kiselev spoke. He cordially congratulated the AES's collective on the glorious jubilee of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia and of the formation of the Armenian CP and wished them new successes in socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress."

At the "Nairit" Science and Production Association, the Uzbek delegation reportedly attended a friendship meeting. The report continues:

"Delegation leader, Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, after expressing thanks for the cordial welcome and warm words addressed to the working people of Uzbekistan, warmly congratulated the chemists and, through them, the whole Armenian people on the 60th anniversary of the republic and of the Armenian CP. He noted that today's great gains of the Armenian people in all spheres of life is a clear testimony to the all-conquering power of socialism and the result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU. In the united formation of Soviet peoples the working people of Uzbekistan too are advancing toward Communism. At this time they, as indeed all Soviet people, have mounted socialist competition on an even broader scale to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress."

Then follows a description of the Georgian delegation's visit to the Armenian "Elektron" Production Association: "Here the Georgian delegation headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was greeted in a warm, fraternal fashion."



Reporting the friendship meeting held at the "Elektron" Production Association, Armenpress states: "After thanking the members of the collective warmly for the cordial welcome E.A. Shevardnadze said that at a time when the fraternal Armenian people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of their national renaissance, the Georgian people are also celebrating in festive mood the great holiday of their age-old neighbor--the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia and the formation of the Armenian CP. This has always been the custom among the Armenian and Georgian peoples.

"In conclusion Comrade A.E. Shevardnadze expressed confidence that the working people of Soviet Armenia under the leadership of the Communist party will achieve still greater successes and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements. On behalf of the Georgian delegation he presented a souvenir to the 'Elektron' collective."

The "Armelekromash" Electrical Engineering Association was reportedly visited by an Azerbaijan delegation where a tour of the production shop took place, followed by a friendship meeting addressed by the first secretary of the association's party committee. The report continues:

"G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who is heading the Azerbaijan SSR delegation, spoke in reply. He cordially congratulated the multinational collective on the 60th anniversary of the republic and of the Armenian CP and expressed confidence that the electrical equipment manufacturing workers will achieve still greater success in developing the electrical engineering industry and make their contribution to increasing the might of the country's national economic complex. The imposing successes of Soviet Armenia are the result of the firm friendship of all the Soviet peoples headed by the Russian people, and are a great gain for our multinational motherland.

"The friendship between the Armenian and Azerbaijan peoples, who hand in hand have approached today's heights, is the result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU. It is possible to express firm confidence that the working people of our fraternal republics will achieve new victories in socialist competition to complete 1980 and the entire 5-year plan as a whole and greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly."

CSO: 1800



## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH SANATORIUM NEEDS ATTENTION

Alma Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 Nov 80 p 4

[Letter to the editor signed by T. Mirzakhamatov, member of the Writers' Union of the USSR and A. Tajimuratov, candidate of philological sciences and senior teacher of the Alma Ata Foreign Language Institute: "Sanatorium Needs Attention"]

[Text] The regional center of Jangaqorghan is a large, well-populated settlement. Over the years industrial, construction and transportation enterprises have grown in number and white buildings, constructed in the modern manner, have arisen in this town where almost 1000 people live today. One of these buildings is the Jangaqorghan Sanatorium, which is especially famous in Kazakhstan and is situated near the town.

The sanatorium is located beside the clay bottom Terisken salt lake with an elevation of 170 above sea level, at a site near the Jangaqorghan Station of the Kazakh Railway. The institution is one of Kazakhstan's balneological sanatoriums.

The fact that the Terisken lake had medicinal properties was discovered in the 1890's.

During the years 1916-17, the doctor's assistants Navmov and Kostenko arrived from the Aqmashit (Qizilorda) Railroad Hospital and set about investigating the medicinal properties of the lake. They brought back sedimentary soil to Tashkent for analysis. At that time the tendency of the soil to absorb the sun's heat drew attention. In 1918, with the approval of Martuyukov, director of the Turkestan Railway Hospital, construction was begun at the site of small buildings, almost huts, made from railroad sleeper cars. Starting in 1920 this became the Terisken Sanatorium for treatment with lake marsh soil. Initially the sanatorium was under the control of the USSR Ministry for Railway Affairs, but was later transferred to the Ministry of Health. Since 1960 it has been under the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions]. It has operated during all of these years. At the present time it is a health care establishment treating 410 patients in the summer months and 365 in the winter. The Jangaqorghan Sanatorium, in terms of the efficacy of its treatment, is not inferior to the famous Pyatigorsk Health Resort.

At the present time offices, clinical and biochemical laboratories and 24 hour treatment centers for mud baths, physiotherapeutical treatment, x-ray treatment, massage therapy, galvanoplastic treatment, Werner current treatment and dentistry are located at the sanatorium. At the same time attention is given to bringing patients into contact with sports and cultural activities. More than 10 highly qualified directors

and more than 30 middle-level specialists work at the sanatorium. Special courses are held for medical employees and their training is being improved. Directors Ormanova and Ospanotar, nurses Isakhojaeva, Tekhay, Pastyko, Duyzenova and Tilevbaev, and bathers Akhmetov, Bayazov, Turainbaev and others have been especially praised by the patients.

In their suggestion and request letters, Shayiqov, from the Turgan Sovkhoz of Alma Ata Oblast, has written how he was able to throw away his walking cane after a few days although unable to walk on one foot before. Sokhina of Qostanay and order of Lenin holder shepherd Balapanov from Shinkent have written admiringly of the medicinal properties of the Jangaqorghan salt waters. Nevaraev, Apasbekov and Daniyarov of Uzbekistan and others have also expressed satisfaction. Such examples are numerous.

However, there is the honorable obligation of meeting the needs of patients while further improving the work of the superior Jangaqorghan Sanatorium with its beneficial treatment. Moreover, there are a number of problems which need to be solved. One is the problem of preserving the medicinal properties of the salt lake. To achieve this the lake must be filled with fresh water. It is suitable to think about mechanization on this basis. There is the pressing need to provide workers and medical employees with housing to keep them on the job. The sanatorium is located at a distance of 200 km from Qizilorda City. Meat, milk and other provisions for the sanatorium are brought from this city. This is too far. Why cannot the provisions be brought in limited quantities from cities in Turkestan many times closer to the sanatorium than Qizilorda?

The environment of the sanatorium is rather plain and much work is being carried out to surround it with grassy areas. Some 800,000 rubles have been allotted to defray costs of repairing a canal extending from the Sirdariya River. However, there are no construction brigades to carry out the work and use the funding.

The sanatorium is located at a distance of 2-3 km from the regional center. However, there is no bus service between the two points and the sanatorium's bus is unavailable. For this reason there have been many requests for the establishment of bus connections by the bus office. Likewise, when patients leave it must be seen to that they are supplied in a timely manner with railway tickets. Communications do not meet needs. Intercity telephone communications must be improved.

"If pressing problems like these can be soundly resolved the work of the Jangaqorghan Sanatorium will meet patients' needs," said sanatorium deputy director Qultas Asirbekov.

11,433  
CSO: 1810

## REGIONAL

### JUDICIARY NOT ATTENTIVE ENOUGH TO PRIVATE PROPERTY CRIME

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Article: "Plenum of the Latvian SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Latvian SSR Supreme Court was held with B. A. Asan presiding.

At the plenum the issue of the practice of the Latvian SSR courts in deciding cases on infringements on the private property of citizens committed by means of larceny, looting, robbery and fraud was discussed.

It was noted that judicial practice in cases of this category reveals that most larcenies, looting and robbery attacks are committed by persons in a state of intoxication who have previous convictions and were unemployed at the time the crime was committed. While basically ensuring the correct application of the laws in force which regulate judicial protection of citizens' private property, at the same time some courts are not devoting sufficient attention to prevention of these crimes. There are also other shortcomings.

Mistakes in classification of crimes are still being tolerated. Sometimes lenient measures of punishment are applied to persons who have not engaged in socially useful work for a long time, who drink heavily and commit repeated crimes.

The courts do not always react adequately to the causes and conditions promoting the commission of crimes and make poor use of the deterrent and educative influence of the judicial processes.

With a view toward eliminating the noted shortcomings, the plenum enacted a decree in which it directed the attention of the people's courts to the necessity of strict observance of the governing interpretations of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum and the Latvian SSR Supreme Court plenum on implementation of the substantive and procedural standards in examining cases in this category. The courts should in every way possible step up their activities in detecting the causes and conditions which promote the commission of criminal infringements on the private property of citizens and react in the ways provided by law to all cases in which it is established that parasitism, alcoholism, the absence of timely measures to prevent and stop the indicated factors, lack of supervision of minors and abnormal conditions in their upbringing in the family and in the labor collective contributed to the commission of the crime.

The Plenum examined the protest of the procurator of the Latvian SSR in a specific case.

Ya. E. Dzenitis, the Latvian SSR procurator, and V. I. Layvin, the Latvian SSR minister of justice, took part in the work of the plenum.

9380

CBO: 1800



## REGIONAL

### LATVIA SLOW TO INSTITUTE NEW SOVIET CUSTOMS, CEREMONIES

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Oct 60 p 4

[Article by A. Brede, senior scientific associate of the Republican Scientific Methods Center of Folk Art for Cultural Educational Work named E. Melngailis: "New Life, New Ceremonies"]

[Text] Recently the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Culture discussed and approved an experiment in conducting new holidays and civil ceremonies in the Latvian SSR and recommended it for study and popularization in the other union republics.

Many of the new holidays and civil ceremonies have become part of the daily life of the workers in our republic and should be discussed in greater detail. Here, for example, is how one of the very colorful ceremonies is conducted in Taseis Palace of Culture. One after another vehicles with ribbons on their antennas drive up to the palace. But this is not a wedding. Young people who married a year ago are gathering. They are welcomed by honorary "golden" couples who have observed their 50th anniversary of married life. Then together they make a "good luck circle" on the Gauja River in a boat. The newlyweds throw flowers in the water, so that their lives and love will be as long-lived as the river. After this they go around a 100-year old linden so that their wish to create a family as big and strong as this tree will come true.

It is cozy in the hall where the "young families party" is taking place. Music is playing. Poetry on love, friendship, fidelity, the difficulties of life and overcoming them, is read. The couples spin in the whirlwind of the dance.

Such young families parties have become traditional in many parts of the republic. The ZAGS [Civil Registrar's Office] and Palace of Culture institutions also organize other family holidays--rose (10 years of happy married life), amber (15 years), silver (25 years) and golden (50 years) wedding anniversaries. Parties, anniversaries and other family holidays--these events are not only especially private but also of national importance.

The new domestic holidays and ceremonies connected with a person's private life counteract church rituals and ceremonies, contribute to the fight against religious prejudices and are a powerful means of communist education. Conducting such festivities expresses concern for the rising generation. Today 47 percent of children in areas of Latvia are registered in a ceremonial setting in the ZAGS's

and rural soviets. Registration of marriages and presentation of passports are conducted solemnly. Quite a few holidays are held for children and teenagers.

Successful work is being done on improving Soviet rites in Madonakiy, Valmijerakiy, Yelgavakiy and recently in Raseknenakiy Rayons of the republic. In Rasekne, for example, regional competitions are held for the best script and performance of ceremonial registration of marriages, newborns etc. New domestic traditions and rituals take root strongly when they touch the most responsive strings of the human heart and evoke a response from it. The setting in which the ritual is performed --the room, its appearance--is also important. Good conditions for the work of the ZAGS offices have been created in Taseiski, Stuchkinski, Kuldigiski, Valmijerakiy and other rayons.

Unfortunately, the importance of this work is not appreciated everywhere. In comparison with the Ukrainian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR, where many special buildings have been built for the performance of civil ceremonies, in our republic these problems are being solved slowly. The premises of the ZAGS offices in Pishakiy, Preyl'skiy and Balvakiy Rayons do not meet the present requirements. The capital, Riga, is also falling behind. True, there is a Wedding Palace in Riga and a division of it in Leningradakiy Rayon, but they are operating with a heavy load. Only about three percent of newborns are registered ceremonially in Riga.

More energy and initiative in introducing the new Soviet ceremonies and holidays might have been expected from the management of the palaces of culture of factories and institutions, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations. True, at such enterprises as the VEF [Riga Order of Lenin State Electrotechnical Plant (Imeni V. I. Lenin)] Association, the Riga Electric Lamp Plant, the Al'fa Production Association, congratulation of newlyweds on their entry into marriage and the birth of their first child, etc., has become the rule. But in other worker collectives this is seldom encountered.

Under urban conditions there are no few complications associated with organizing and introducing domestic traditions. Even people living next door often are not well acquainted with each other, and not everyone is familiar with the new ceremonies and rituals. For this reason the cultural institutions must give more assistance to people in these undertakings. Methodical centers where one may obtain advice and literature on performing civil holidays and ceremonies are now being created at the regional palaces of culture. Literature on civil ceremonies has been collected at Riga Libraries No. 9, 6, 30 and 46. These collections are regularly expanded by novelties.

The Riga Variety and Concert Association renders concrete assistance to enterprises and organizations in conducting family, work and other holidays. A store for newlyweds, Pavyunaris, and a specialized division of goods for newborns at the Detakiy Mir department store are now open in Riga. Stores for newlyweds are open in Daugavpils and other cities.

Improvement of the civil rituals and ceremonies themselves is continuing. For example, new clothing for performing the act of registering marriages is being introduced for the directors of ZAGS institutions. Special medals and "A Child's Chronicles" booklets have been manufactured. They will be presented to parents at the ceremonial registration of newborns.

Now, when preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress is underway, it is important for the workers of the regional cultural institutions to gather up the crumbs and generalize the experience of this valuable work. The Lityesno Publishing House has published a second book which reflects the best experience in organizing holidays and depicts the colorfulness and variety of socialist ceremonies. Thought must be given to how wider use can be made of this experience.

The problems connected with strengthening and consolidating the new traditions are of fundamental importance. Only by joint efforts will we be able to make our socialist ceremonies more striking, more attractive and more consistent with the high requirements of the Soviet man.

9380  
GSO:1600

## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ PUBLISHING HOUSE SCORED ON QUALITY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by S. Aasnbekov, managing editor for art literature, "Kyrgyzstan" Publishing House: "Education through Books: What Is Hampering the Printing of Good Art Publications?"]

[Text] The book publishing house "Kyrgyzstan" has a many-sided profile. It publishes socio-political, economic, popular scientific and--since 1970--art publications, albums, posters, music and postcards. What is the quality of these publications? Sarman Aasnbekov, art critic and managing editor of "Kyrgyzstan" Publishing House, today offers some reflections on the matter.

Literature on architecture, art reproduction, music, theater and films is of special significance in man's spiritual makeup, in the formation of his communist morale. Books that treat the problems of Soviet and foreign art contribute actively to the ideological and aesthetic education of the working population. Their publication is a component part of the party's ideological work.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and by CPSU Central Committee resolutions on matters concerning the growth of literature and art, the art literature editorial staff of "Kyrgyzstan" Publishing House, in close contact with the writers' unions, accomplished certain work in improving these publications. The many facets of the development process in Kirghiz art are reflected in the most successful books, such as "A Kirghiz Motif" by L. Dyadyuchenko, "Songs of Spring" by U. Sadykov, "Songs and Romances" by A. Dahanybekov, "Arkadiy Ostashev" by O. Popova, "Human Psychology and Art" by A. Saliyev, the albums "A Kirghiz Ex Libris" and "In Mother's Field," the postcard collection "Monument to Fighters in the Revolution," and others.

Despite a lack of authors who write on art and also of qualified editors, and despite printing costs, a number of collections, musical scores, arrangements and compositions, albums, collections of reproductions of works by Kirghiz artists, monographs, collections of articles and plays, etc., have been published and received favorably by the public. These include: V. Favorakiy's "On Drawing, On Composition," "The Sketches of Bal Uitta and O. Pavlenko," "National Art," the photo albums "Sovetskoye Kyrgyzstan," "The City of Frunze," "Issyk-Kul'," "A Kirghiz Book," and others.



Without belittling these definite achievements, we must also take note of serious defects in our production: today as before, readers are making valid claims regarding literature that is being published on the study of art. They complain first of all that the books and albums are printed poorly, that not enough novelty or depth of substance goes into their design and appearance. This is an area in which our publishing house takes close to last place in the Soviet Union. The art books look drab; they don't attract attention. And just think--these are books on art--national as well as professional art, photo albums that relate the achievements of Soviet Kirghizstan. They are like ambassadors of our republic--people use them to make judgments as to the development of our culture and the state of publishing here.

There need not be "grey" art books. The best graphics artists and printers should be working on their design and appearance. Special attention must be paid to the quality of the finished product--the print should be drastically improved: it should be high-quality color, offset print.

Many flaws can also be explained through editors' lack of adequate professional training, but up until now the matter of improving their qualifications has not been resolved. The opinion of publishing house directors still persists that art literature is secondary, not as important. Naturally, this cannot help but influence its quality. It is not an easy task to write an interesting book that stands out by virtue of its deep, professional analysis, but is at the same time readily understandable. The author must not only have a good knowledge of the history and theory of art, but must be gifted as a writer as well. When we consider that there aren't very many such authors, we see all the more reason that an editor must be a knowledgeable, qualified specialist.

A number of books on art have been written in poor language (especially those published in the Kirghiz language), and it is not surprising that they don't move the reader very much, or evoke an interested reaction.

There is still a great deal of neglect and formalism in our work planning. For example, when the annual and long-range plans are being drawn up, we take into account only the subject matter and the volume and type of publications, completely failing to examine the possibilities of timely book output. On the other hand, accurately formulating a plan and carrying it out does not depend on editing alone. In 1979, 232 "author's lists" [standard amount by which author's fee is calculated--40,000 typographical units] were programmed for us, but in 1980--only 164. Whatever caused this reduction is completely beyond our grasp. We believe the time has come to draw up a long-range plan for publishing albums, postcards and posters, taking into account the amount of time required for preparation and printing of such publications.

Comprehensive planning presupposes a unity and coordination of effort in all elements, undertakings and establishments involved in book publication. Our plan does not yet provide for such coordination, because only the publishing house is presently engaged in delivering the materials necessary for printing these publications; there isn't any centralized issue.

Even in the writers' unions themselves, work in preparation and publication of art literature isn't going along well. Sometimes members of the writers' unions are

concerned only about their personal interests; as a result, works find their way by accident into the thematic plan for publications.

Due to planning neglect, the work our people perform is not properly in hand; the work organization standard is low. This leads to rush work and unwarranted expenditure of material and labor resources.

A matter of most serious concern is improvement of the printing quality of reproductions. The Printing Combine imeni 50-Year Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR has been in existence 12 years now. All kinds of opportunities are available for high-quality publication of books and albums.

Literature and art in Soviet Kirghizstan are developing at a rapid rate; their masters are creating newer and newer works, varied in theme and genre. Every year the reader's interest grows in books on art matters. It therefore seems most highly advisable at this very moment, during our days of preparation for the 26th party congress, that all on whom this depends rally their efforts to improve the quality of these books.

9786

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### NEW TAJIK NOVEL--OLD INTERNATIONALIST THEME

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 4

[Excerpt from R. Khadi-zade's historical novel, "A Star in the Night":  
"At Pulkovo"]

[Text] The writer R. Khadi-zade has completed his historical novel entitled "A Star in the Night," encompassing an important period in the history of Central Asia --the annexation of this region by Russia. This novel shows the historical roots of the friendship between the peoples of Central Asia and the Russian people. The figure [character] of Akhmad Donish symbolizes the struggle on the part of the progressive people of this region against feudal and religious obscurantism, and for rapprochement and friendship with Russia.

This novel will be published in its entirety in the journal SADOI SHARK. Today we are presenting our readers with an excerpt from this work.

Batyrshin came to see the emir's emissaries with good news. He said that the Asian Department had received a reply letter from Vasilii Yakovlevich Struve in which he informed them of his agreement to receive the Bukharan delegation and to show them the observatory and, if the weather permitted, to demonstrate the large telescope in action. Kovalevskiy, the director of the Asian Department, made a splendid troika available to the ambassador and his entourage so that on the following day they would be able to drive out to Pulkovo. Shirin-khodsha--the ambassador's adviser, found out that this trip had been organized at Akhmad's request and began to reproach him:

"Makhdum, you are an educated mulla, so is it possible that you do not understand that it is a sin to penetrate into the secrets of Allah by means of some sort of Russian machinery, and that all of this proceeds from the instigations of Satan?"

Mullo-dzhon, the emir's ambassador, stood by silently, but fearing that Akhmad would get angry, Shirin-khodsha and answer him sharply, broke into the conversation as follows:

"What can we do, Taksir\*, such is the will of our masters, and it would not be nice to refuse. . . ."

"It would not be nice to refuse, but is it nice to proceed along the path of sin?" Shirin-khodzha uttered with malice.

"Taksir," Ahmad said, scarcely restraining his anger, "our ulemas\*\* by certain prayers wish to find out the secrets of Allah. . . . These are fruitless vigils. But we, the slaves of God, wish to find out what Allah has created for us!"

Shirin-khodzha, understanding that his words were in vain, left the room puffing silently. He knew well that if he began to quarrel with Ahmad, then he would put his foot in it, as he had before on several occasions.

On the following day early in the morning they set out for Pulkovo. They arrived at the observatory around noon. They were met by Otto Vasil'evich, Struve's eldest son, who led them into his father's study.

Struve, a thickset, stockily built, short old man, was standing in the middle of the study. He greeted his guests with a broad smile. His gray hair, which fell almost to his shoulders, was neatly combed. His thick beard and moustache imparted a certain roundness to his face. Slowly and with dignity he approached his guests, shook each of them by the hand, and then, having seated them on a divan, he and his son sat down on chairs facing them.

"We are very glad," said Otto Vasil'evich, "to see the ambassador of His Highness, the Emir of Bukhara in Pulkovo. You know, this is the first time that we have received guests here from one of the oldest cities in Asia--Bukhara. We are particularly pleased to acknowledge that your forebears several centuries before us constructed an observatory and began to reveal the enigmas of the universe."

Then Struve told them about the investigations which were being conducted at Pulkovo, about the instruments for observing the stars and planets which the observatory had at its disposal. He showed his guests the star charts and astronomical tables which the observatory's scientists had drawn up, and he told them about their discoveries of new stars and comets. Knowing that the scientist Ahmad was in the ambassador's entourage and that he had studied Oriental astrology and cosmogony, Struve asked him to tell them how the universe was represented in the East, about the ruins of the Ulugbek observatory, and about the instruments which were now in use for astronomical observations.

---

\* Taksir--respected one.

\*\* Ulema -- a high religious rank.



"Unfortunately, after Ulugbek was killed and his observatory destroyed, no one in our country studied astronomy as a science anymore," said Akhmad. "Nowadays in Bukhara cosmogony has been consigned to oblivion. We have no instruments with the aid of which we could observe the sky. But I can show you how our scholars represent the universe."

He asked for a sheet of paper and a pencil, and he drew upon it a diagram of the starry sky. Both Struves, father and son, listened to Akhmad with curiosity. Vasilii Yakovlevich took the sheet of paper from Akhmad and, looking at it attentively, said the following:

"The modern, scientific representation of the universe is different than it was during the Middle Ages. I regret that the scholars of Bukhara do not know about this. I will give the ambassador and Akhmad new star charts as well as tables of the planetary movements for this year and for the next few years. I am confident that they will decisively alter your concepts about the universe. I hope that, in viewing the heavenly bodies through a telescope, you will make new discoveries for yourselves."

Akhmad briefly told Struve about the cosmological views of the Oriental scholars, which had been constructed, for the most part, abstractly, without any concrete observations or experiments. It was hard for Batyrshin to translate, since this was the first time he had encountered the scientific terminology of Oriental cosmogony and philosophy. But Struve understood the basic things that Akhmad was saying.

"This man is very well-educated, my son," Vasilii Yakovlevich said to his son in French.

"For me his story is a revelation in the history of astronomy, my dear father," Otto Vasil'evich answered him, also in French.

Otto Vasil'evich requested that the diagram of the solar system which Akhmad had drawn be left as a memento, and with Batyrshin's help, alongside the Arabic and Tajik terms, he wrote down their Russian equivalents.

"Fortunately for us, the weather today is favorable for observation," said the elder Struve, when the guests emerged from his study. "I ask you to forgive me for not being able to accompany you myself, but tomorrow your humble servant will again be at your disposal."

For the last two months Vasilii Yakovlevich had not been feeling well. The doctors considered his indisposition to be the result of fatigue, and they prescribed complete rest. The observatory's scientific work was put under the direction of his son, Otto Vasil'evich. Upon learning that the observatory would be visited by emissaries from the very ancient Oriental city of Bukhara, the old astronomer had made a special trip from Petersburg in order to greet his guests.

Mullo-dzhan and his entourage came outdoors accompanied by Otto Vasil'evich. It was already dark. In a night which was black as pitch the sky looked like an enormous dome incrustated with thousands of twinkling stars. The large telescope was located in the observatory's main building. The 15-inch reflector had been manufactured by the famous firm of Uts-Schneider-Fraunhofer and was deemed to be one of the best in the world.

After climbing up the stairs, the guests entered into the dome, which was dimly illuminated by palely winking lamps placed in the corners. In the center was a magnificently outlined telescope, trained upward. Otto Vasil'evich explained its apparatus to his guests, the method of finding stars by coordinates, and the mechanisms for rotating the telescope.

The lamps were then extinguished. At Otto Vasil'evich's orders the dome's aperture was then opened. In the aperture the little piece of the nighttime sky was just like a fairy-tale vision; it seemed that the stars had been created especially to be admired by them.

The huge and heavy dome slowly went into motion. The impression was created that it was not the dome which was rotating but rather this magic piece of the sky. The co-workers directed the telescope's eye into the aperture.

Otto Vasil'evich at first showed his guests the constellations of the Pleiades and Orion, and they were astounded at the great number of stars around the Pleiades whose existence they had not even suspected. They then gazed, enchanted, at Jupiter and its four moons as well as Saturn surrounded by its rings. It seemed to Akhmad that these celestial lights were right close by. Yielding his place at the eyepiece to Abdu-kadyr, Akhmad asked Otto Vasil'evich whether the Sun could be observed through the telescope. Otto Vasil'evich stated that if his guests wished, and if the weather proved favorable, the Sun could also been shown with the aid of the telescope.

Akhmad requested Mullo-dzhan to spend that night in Pulkovo so that on the morrow they could observe the Sun, and if he, Akhmad, could manage it, he would draw diagrams of the movements of the stars and planets according to the observatory's charts, and he would make an outline for himself of the telescope apparatus. Mullo-dzhan agreed.

On the following day at about 12 noon the guests viewed the Sun. And this too was an amazing and unforgettable spectacle. Then the ambassador's party was again received by Vasilii Yakovlevich in his quarters. Here a surprise awaited Akhmad: The elder Struve gave him and his fellow travelers charts of the planets' movements around the Sun. Then he glanced at his son:

"Well, Otto, now it's your turn; show them what you have."

Otto Vasil'evich walked up to the astronomical tube which was standing in the center of the study on a steel base and which looked like a telescope on the outside. He put his hand on it and, turning to Akhmad said the following:

"Perhaps someday your and our scientists will erect an observatory in Bukhara or Samarkand. Let this tube, which will be trained on the sky from Bukhara, become the first shoot of our joint hopes. Permit me to present this tube to you, Mr. Akhmad-nakhdm, as a token of my father's and my respect and admiration for your knowledge."

Akhmad had not expected such a gift. He walked up to the tube and, stroking its shaft with his hand, said in broken Russian:

"Thank-ee, thank-ee, sor!"

Otto Vasil'evich then explained to Akhmad how to use the tube.

By evening their troika was tearing along over the wastes of the snow-white plain back to Petersburg. It grew dark. Abdu-kadyr was still under the impression of what he had seen at the observatory.

"Just look, father, how far the sky is from us, and we saw it just as if it were right in our palms. We still have a long way to go in order to catch up to the Russians and their science, father!"

"It's all according to God's will, my son! God sent science down to the Russians so that they could look at the stars, while we Moslems have been ordered to humble ourselves and pray," answered Mullo-dzhon.

Akhmad looked sullenly at Mullo-dzhon. The tired, somehow lifeless eyes of Mullo-dzhon stared back at Akhmad. Yes, thought Akhmad to himself, these eyes did not change during all this time. How amazing that human eyes, which are the same in their structure, see the world in different ways! Yesterday, when they had opened up the aperture in the dome, how Akhmad had wished that in Bukhara too just such an aperture would be opened and that people could see the light of a new world! Now, after Mullo-dzhon's words, he began to think again about yesterday in the observatory. Yes, it turns out that not only a telescope is needed but also other eyes. Here now, such people as Mullo-dzhon and Shirin-khodsha over the centuries have been teaching the people only to pray and blindly follow the faith, consigning science and knowledge to oblivion. The Russians have been studying the heavens and the earth, the secrets of nature. They dream of flying into the sky, to the planets, and they live better. But the people of his country only grind away at learning Arabic, Moslem law, and theology, which makes no sense at all. No, a breach must be made in the dead-end walls of his ancient city, which plumes itself on its former glory, so that a new world can be opened up for people.

'Translated from Tajik.

## REGIONAL

### BASHKIR BOOK FESTIVAL IN ALMA ATA

Frunze KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Interview with A. Sh. Girfanov, Bashkir writer and exhibit director, in Alma Ata, by correspondent A. Klyuyev]

[Text] An exhibit of books from the Bashkirakaya ASSR is being held in Alma Ata in the Central Hall of the Directorate of Artistic Exhibits of the republic's Ministry of Culture. Presented below is the interview which our correspondent conducted with its director, the well-known Bashkir writer, A. Sh. Girfanov.

[Question] What is the most outstanding characteristic of this book exhibit?

[Answer] In September, during the year of the 60th Anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, a similar book exhibit was held in Ufa. The workers of our republic were able to acquaint themselves not only with the development of the book publishing business in Kazakhstan but also with our brother people's achievements in many spheres of economy and culture. In response, our exhibit is also pursuing this same goal. Bashkir books are being shown in Kazakhstan for the first time. The present exhibit is the largest of all those which we have ever conducted. It shows books which were published during various years of the Soviet regime, but particularly publications of the past ten years.

[Question] Ashgi Shaikhovich, please tell us in more detail about the books presented in this exhibit.

[Answer] The revival and flourishing of Bashkiria is linked with the name of Lenin. The principal place in the exhibit is occupied by the stand devoted to Bashkirian Leniniana. Exhibited here are works by Vladimir Il'ich which have been translated into the Bashkir language, his biography, reminiscences about him, about his close associates and friends--his comrades-in-arms in the struggle. All these books are well designed and have been published with a great deal of love. For example, artistic taste and a high level of printing were used in the making of the original five-volume souvenir



set containing the following books: "V. I. Lenin and Bashkiria," "V. I. Lenin in Ufa," "Places Associated with Lenin in Bashkiria," "N. K. Krupskaya in Exile in Ufa," "V. I. Lenin's Museum-Home in Ufa."

The Bashkir book is of equal age with its own republic. Before the Great October Revolution our people had no written literary language, and they published neither books nor newspapers. It was only under the Soviet regime that broad paths to education and culture were opened up for our working people. On one of the stands you can see the first Bashkir books and pamphlets, dating from the 1920's. Their exteriors are plain and not much to look at; they are printed on gray paper. But in glancing at them you involuntarily experience excitement. For you know, of course, that it was precisely these books which brought to our people the ideas of the October Revolution. In a region where for centuries tsarism had implanted distrust and dissension among nations, they raised high the banner of equality and fraternity among all working people.

Bashkir book publishing has played an enormous role in the political enlightenment of the working people, in creating the Bashkir literary language, as well as in developing a national school, science, and culture.

At the present time the publishing house in Ufa is one of the largest in the Russian Federation. Here are some convincing figures. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan our republic's readers obtained more than 1,600 book titles. Their circulation exceeded 22 million copies. And during all the years of its existence the publishing house has issued more than 20,000 titles of printed output with a total circulation of 150 million copies.

A large place in this publishing house's activity is occupied by propaganda of the immortal creations of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the most important Party documents, and the publication of works by the outstanding leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet government. A bright event in the republic's life was the publication in the Bashkir language of a six-volume set of speeches and articles by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, along with his memoirs, entitled "A Small Land," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Land."

This region's glorious revolutionary past, the labor and military exploits of the Soviet people during the years of building socialism and in the fight against fascism--such are the main, binding themes of Soviet Bashkiria's belles lettres. Visitors to the exhibit will become acquainted with Ya. Khammatov's well-known historical tetralogy, encompassing two centuries of the people's struggle for freedom--from the Pugachev Uprising to the events of the Great Patriotic War, as well as with the trilogy by Z. Biisheva, entitled "To the World," which tells about the awakening of a lofty human dignity in a simple Bashkir woman. Also shown extensively here are works by the folk poet Mustay Karim, the novels of N. Musin, F. Isyngulov, and Kh. Dauletshina, the plays of I. Abdullin and other leading contemporary Bashkir writers. An honorable place on the stands is devoted to the collected works of the

founders of Bashkir literature--Mazhit Gafuri, Sagit Agish, Sayfi Kudash, Nazar Nazhin, and others.

More and more popularity is being gained among readers by the "Agidel'" Library of the Bashkir Novel. Some 20 significant works by Bashkir writers have already been published in this series with mass circulations in Russian translation.

Dozens of works consisting of Russian and Soviet classics in the series "Golden Springs" and "Library for Bashkir Schools" have been published in the original language and in Bashkir translation with circulations in the hundreds of thousands. The best examples of multinational Soviet literature are also translated on a regular basis. The people of Kazakhstan will undoubtedly be attracted in the exhibit to the translations of M. Auezov's epic "Abay's Way," as well as to anthologies of Kazakh prose and poetry. Many outstanding works of world literature have also been translated into the Bashkir language.

*[Question]* Is Bashkir book publishing multifaceted in its nature?

*[Answer]* Yes. Along with sociopolitical literature and belles lettres, this exhibit also has a broad representation of children's and young people's, educational, popular-science, agricultural, regional-studies, documentary, medical and other literature, as well as posters and graphic arts by book artists. It should be noted that during the last few years there has been a remarkable improvement in the printing base of our publishing house, and the art of book design has grown up. The book "Morning of the Republic," which was issued on the 60th Anniversary of the Bashkirskaya ASSR, received a prize at the VDNKh SSSR (Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements) for book design. At the All-Russian Competition in 1979 a first-degree prize was awarded to the book entitled "The 'Bayramgulovskiy' Sovkhoz--a Highly Efficient Farm," written by the director of this sovkhoz, M. Safin and the scientist B. Satyev. And in all during the last four years 15 of our publications have been noted at various competitions.

*[Question]* Ashgi Shaikhovich, how is the exhibit going in the capital of Kazakhstan?

*[Answer]* We are pleased by the great interest and attention which the people of Alma Ata and the guests of your capital have shown in our exhibit.

The stands with their motley-colored rows of books do not seem so long. You can walk around them in a few minutes. But the visitors linger a bit longer, getting to know these items, and carefully leafing through pages. You know, every encounter with a new book is an event in our life. Indeed it is a magic touch of our glance to a string of orthographic signs. It always excites the thought, enriches the mind, and broadens the horizon.

2384

CSO: 1822

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

21 Jan 1981

D.D.